

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

GREGORY EARL STEVENSON,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No. 1:05CV49(LMB)
)	
RICK WALTERS, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER AND MEMORANDUM

This matter is before the Court upon the application of Gregory Earl Stevenson, a prisoner at the Scott County Jail (Jail), for leave to commence this action without payment of the required filing fee [Doc. #2].

28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) a prisoner bringing a civil action in forma pauperis is required to pay the full amount of the filing fee. If the prisoner has insufficient funds in his prison account to pay the entire fee, the Court will assess and, when funds exist, collect an initial partial filing fee of 20 percent of the greater of (1) the average monthly deposits in the prisoner's account; or (2) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the prior six month period. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner will be required to make monthly payments of 20 percent of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The agency having custody of the prisoner will forward these monthly payments to the Clerk of Court

each time the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10, until the filing fee is fully paid. Id.

Applicant has submitted an affidavit, but states that he is unable to supply a certified copy of his prison account statement because the Jail will not supply him with one. Accordingly, the Court will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$0.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court may dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis at any time if the action is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. An action is frivolous if "it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). An action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted if it appears beyond reasonable doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief. Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957); Jackson Sawmill Co. v. United States, 580 F.2d 302, 306 (8th Cir. 1978), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 1070 (1979).

In reviewing a pro se complaint under § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court must give the complaint the benefit of a liberal construction. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). The Court must also weigh all factual allegations in favor of the plaintiff, unless the facts alleged are clearly baseless. Denton v. Hernandez, 112 S. Ct. 1728, 1733 (1992); Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416

U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

The complaint

Plaintiff seeks injunctive and monetary relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for alleged violations of his constitutional rights. Named as defendants are Rick Walters, Jim Booner, Paul Dirden, and the Scott County Jail Administrators. Briefly, plaintiff alleges that he is being denied adequate medical treatment for a leg injury that he sustained while confined at the Jail.

Discussion

Plaintiff's claim against defendant Dirden regarding the denial of adequate medical care for a leg injury he allegedly sustained while confined at the Jail survives review under § 1915(e)(2)(B) and should not be dismissed as this time. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(g)(2). Therefore, the Court will order that defendant Dirden reply to these claims.

Plaintiff's claims against defendants Walters, Booner, and the Scott County Jail Administrators, however, should be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). "Liability under § 1983 requires a causal link to, and direct responsibility for, the alleged deprivation of rights." Madewell v. Roberts, 909 F.2d 1203, 1208 (8th Cir. 1990); see also Martin v. Sargent, 780 F.2d 1334, 1338 (8th Cir. 1985) (claim not cognizable under § 1983 where plaintiff fails to allege defendant was personally involved in or directly responsible for incidents that injured plaintiff); Glick v. Sargent, 696 F.2d 413, 414-15 (8th Cir. 1983) (respondeat

superior theory inapplicable in § 1983 suits). Plaintiff has failed to assert any facts indicating that defendants Walters, Booner, and Scott County Jail Administrators were directly involved in or personally responsible for the alleged deprivation of rights. Accordingly, plaintiff's claims against these defendants should be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

In accordance with the foregoing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis [Doc. #2] is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiff shall pay an initial partial filing fee of \$0.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall not issue process or cause process to issue upon the complaint as to defendants Walters, Booner, and the Scott County Jail Administrators because the claims against these defendants are legally frivolous or fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or both. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall issue process or cause process to issue upon the complaint as to defendant . Dirden.


IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(g)(2), defendant Dirden shall reply to the complaint within the time provided by the applicable provisions of Rule 12(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to this Court's differentiated case management system, this case is assigned to

Track 5B (standard prisoner actions).

An appropriate order shall accompany this order and memorandum.

Dated this 28th day of June, 2005.



SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE